



UNTIMELY SURRENDER.

FUSILIERS' CHAPLAIN CRITICIZES ACTION OF TROOPS.

RAISING OF THE WHITE FLAG SAID TO HAVE BEEN UNWARRANTED IN THE ACTION ON OCTOBER 30—ELEVEN TRANSPORTS ON HAND.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]
London, Nov. 14, 6 a. m.—The most sensational item of news announced to-day comes from Lourenco Marques, where Father Matthews, the chaplain of the Irish Fusiliers, who was captured at Nicholson's Nek and since set at liberty, has arrived from Pretoria. With reference to the surrender of the Irish Fusiliers and the Gloucester regiment on October 30, he states that after a stampede of mules the British force remained without the support of the guns and was hard pressed by evening, but would, nevertheless, have held out had not some subordinate, without instructions, hoisted a flag of truce, when the troops were obliged to surrender.

The chaplain believes that the flag was raised by a young officer, who thought that his body of ten men were the sole survivors, but the chaplain affirms positively that it was not hoisted by the Irish Fusiliers.

Officers and men were alike furious at the surrender, which, Father Matthews says, was a great blunder, and was caused by a misunderstanding.

From Berlin comes a report attributed to the Transvaal Location there that three communications have passed between General White and General Joubert with regard to the eventual capitulation of Ladysmith, but that no understanding was arrived at and that negotiations were broken off.

At an early hour this morning the arrival at Cape Town had been reported of eleven transports, and of these six had continued their voyage, the first having reached Port Natal on Sunday.

I. N. F.

EMPEROR IN THE BREACH.

FAR REACHING EFFECT OF KAISER'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]
London, Nov. 14, 1 a. m.—The masterly inactivity on the British side and untimely lethargy on the part of the Dutch allies have imparted a new impulse to diplomatic discussion. Rumors of a critical state of affairs in the Far East are not credited in diplomatic circles and have not caused the smallest flurry of excitement on the Stock Exchange. There is no evidence that Russia and Japan are on the eve of war. Work on the Japanese war vessels now building in English shipyards may have been expedited, but this does not warrant the assumption that a naval war with Russia is openly courted.

The German Emperor's visit to England is the chief topic of serious discussion and ingenious conjecture. On the Continent he has suddenly loomed up as the commanding figure in European diplomacy, who has thrown his influence on the winning side at the moment when England is making a supreme military effort 7,000 miles from Land's End. Even the commercial classes of Germany are impressed with the power and consequence of their Emperor in the great affairs of the world, and acrid French criticism is forced to admit that England and Germany have been drawn into a close understanding which does not differ essentially from a formal alliance and forecasts a momentous change in the trend of European diplomacy.

THE EMPEROR'S RECEPTION.

The stage business of this Imperial journey is well worked both at Windsor and at Berlin. The Queen is evidently taking the liveliest interest in the reception of her grandson, and, after her manner, is recasting the details and assigning parts to all the members of the royal family. There will be a family reunion, and there will also be a family in honor of the nation's illustrious guest. The programme of the festivities has already been enlarged so as to include Oxford and Cambridge, London, Sandringham and Chatsworth, and the Prime Minister will be at his sovereign's right hand at Windsor.

The German Emperor, who has a conspicuous talent for stage effects, is enlarging his own role until it includes Von Bulow, Count Eulenburg and three military attaches, and he is meeting every fresh advance with sympathetic interest.

The English press is taking its cue from the Court and is magnifying the importance of the Emperor's visit. Radical journals are minimizing their prejudice against the Emperor caused by his course in the Armenian-Greek affair, and the Unionists are explaining away the ordering out of a flying squadron as a matter of no importance.

A SAFEGUARD OF PEACE.

American comments on the relations of England and Germany are read with marked interest, and the suggestion of a widening sphere of good feeling between England and America so as to include Germany is received with great favor as a permanent safeguard for the peace of the world and the freedom of commerce.

There are signs of a recurrence of the spirit of overconfidence in the certainty of the success of the British arms without a further setback or reverse to the British troops. The situation surely is steadily improving every day with the arrival of reinforcements at Cape Town and Durban, and also with the increasing evidence that the Dutch allies have made a fatal tactical mistake in scattering their commands at too many points. Instead of concentrating their forces against Kimberley and Ladysmith, or marching like Sherman to the sea and swooping down upon Durban. The British campaign, however, has not yet been won, and a full fortnight remains in which Kimberley may be captured and Ladysmith exposed to a destructive long range fire. Sir George Stewart White has done great work in holding back General Joubert's forces from lower Natal, but it is premature to conclude that the latter is wasting time, ammunition and men laying siege to a camp which he can never render untenable.

While the meagre news received from Natal and the Western Border is favorable, the best military writer in to-day's London journals

NEW TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BUFFALO.

Taking effect November 18th, the Lehigh Valley Railroad will operate a new, magnificent train in each direction, daily, between New York and Buffalo, known as "The Exposition Express." These trains will leave New York at 8:00 p. m., arrive Buffalo at 8:00 a. m., leave Buffalo at 8:00 p. m., arrive New York at 8:00 a. m.—Adv.

Babies' Paradise—Rockwood's photographs of children beat the world—Broadway and 40th st.—Adv.

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